SECOND SERIES.

Vol. 17.



No. 6.











IBEAST 2342S. NEW YORK.





1904.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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American

Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York.

JOHN N. LUFF and GEORGE L. TOPPAN, Editors.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c.] JUNE 15, 1904. [Single Copies, 5cts

Official organ of the National Philatelical Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Some Stamp Designs.*

By C. A. Howes.

[Continued from page 184.]





In the center of the 1 and 9 candarin stamps we find a character somewhat resembing a Greek fret into which curved lines have been introduced. This is an ornamental form of the character and is varied to an almost unlimited extent for ornamental purposes Surrounding this central character are the figures of five bats, which might be taken for arabesque work unless examined carefully. These represent the π wu fu, or "five blessings", according to Chinese ideas, which are enumerated as long life, riches health (a sound body and a serene mind), love of virtue and a peaceful end. The allusion is a punning one, as the word for happiness or blessing is exactly the same as for bat, although written with a different character. Hence the five bats are used as a pictorial allusion to the chief desires of a Chinaman's life, and belie our English saying that "Happiness is found only in the dictionary." A curious fact, illustrating the Chinese ideas of zoology, is that the radical, or root, character of the compound signifying a "bat" is the character for an! insect ". An enlargement of one of these little bats is here given, for which we are indebted to the Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.



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On the 9 candarin stamps will be noted two of the five clawed dragons and in front of each will be seen the fiery pearl already described. In the upper right and left corners respectively are the characters chiu fên, or "9 candarins". At the top of the 1 candarin stamp is a large flower and some foliage, though a larger and better representation will be found above the "seal" on the 12 candarin stamp previously illustrated. This is the mou-tan, the giant, or tree, peony, reared for its large and variegated flowers. Another name, hua wang, or "king of flowers" indicates the estimation in which it is held, and it is also regarded as an emblem of illustriousness. At the bottom of the stamp is a sort of fungus called the ling chih hua which is emblematic of long life. It is supposed to be the food of gods and sprites.

The value, i fên, is in the upper corners as before.

At either side of the central circle and between the Chinese and English inscriptions are two curious figures called by the (hinese I'ai chi, more commonly known as the symbol of Yang and Yin. It is a graphic illustration of the two principles of nature, illustrated by the male and female in animate objects, by the union of which all things were produced. It is curious how the cosmogony of the barbarous nations, as well as the more civilized which have been untouched by christianity, often runs along lines similar to those accepted by the christian and scientific world of to day. The Chinese say that at first was the "Indefinite" (Wu Chi); the bible says at the opening of Genesis: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without formand void". This corresponds to what we call "chaos", but the chinese Wu Chi carries the thought back of that and would correspond to "In the beginning was God", had the writer of Genesis opened his account in that way. The Chinese continue: Wu Chi the "Indefinite", or "Infinite", produced T'ai Chi, which may be called the "Great Finite", or "Definite". This corresponds to the biblical passage above quoted and, therefore to our chaos. The next step was the production from Tai Chi of the Yang and Yin whose primitive significations are "light" and "darkness". We read next in Genesis: "And God said. Let there be light; and there was light..... And God divided the light from the darkness". So far the two cosmogonies seem parallel, but now comes the divergence In the bible the Supreme Being continues with "creation" in the next "six days", which is, of course, the allegorical description of the geological and biological development of the earth. The Chinese account ascribes the generation of all things to the dual principles, Yang and Yin, which were formed in chaos.







WATERMARK OF STAMPS.

The above diagram is an enlargement of the small symbol on the stamp and is the graphic representation of the two principles; the shading of the diagram carrying out the primitive meaning Yet the Chinese idea of the two principles themselves does not ascribe any concrete form to them; they are simply unconscious, impersonal agents; the "energies of the universal

sexual system "to which the creation and preservation of the universe are attributed. The form, as given, is supposed to represent the two agencies in motion, revolving around each other and, by their mutual operation, creating and destroying, thus giving rise to the phenomena of nature. The white form is the yang, or male principle; the dark form the yin, or female principle. The "eyes" are placed there as they are placed on the bows of Chinese boats, for the heathen says: "No hab eyes, how can see?"





Another Chinese diagram connected with the last will be found in the octagons in the corners of the 3 and 6 candarin stamps. This is the Pa Kua or "Eight Diagrams" which consists of a series of whole and broken lines, reminding one of the "Morse alphabet" of telegraphy but combined in groups of three. The invention of these combinations and their signification is ascribed to the Emperor Fu Hsi, the first of the "Five Rulers", who reigned from B. C. 2852 to B. C. 2737. This ruler is the reputed founder of Chinese civilization, through his history is, doubtless, largely legendary or even fabulous. The story is that he was one day walking beside the river Lo when a "dragon horse" arose from the waters, bearing on his back a scroll upon which Fu Hsi saw these diagrams. On the basis of these forms it is said that he invented the Chinese system of writing, from which fact they are sometimes spoken of as "the original alphabet of all language". The eight combinations are here given:



The two original forms are the whole (-) line and the broken line (--) which represent the yang and yin principles as previously described, only, in this case, they are seen at rest. These two forms are combined into four diagrams (the upper two of numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4), or into the eight as given. These latter are supposed to represent various aspects of nature, points of the compass, attributes and qualities, etc., and on them a system of philosophy and divination has been built up which none but an Oriental could or would spend the time to envolve. The principal significations are these: I. Heaven -the male principle; 2. Still water, as in lakes; 3. The sun fire; 4. Thunder; 5. Wind, wood; 6. Water in motion, as clouds, rain, streams; 7. Mountains; 8. The Earth—the female principle. The eight trigrams were later expanded to 64 hexagrams by combining them. This is supposed to have been done by King Wên, of the feudal state of Chou, about B. C. 1185, and it forms the basis of the Yth King, or "Book of Changes", the oldest of the Chinese "Classics", which consists of 64 short essays on the character and significance of these groups of lines They do not interest us except that the obliterations or "daubers" used for cancelling when the Imperial Post was instituted, in

1897, were taken from the 64 hexagrams, each city being provided with a certain one. For example, Soochow can be recognized by the following obliteration:







The second issue of the Customs stamps, made in 1885, is but a reduction of the design of the previous issue and, therefore, needs no comment. The issue of 1894, however, deserves special notice as it is a commemorative one. The sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager, Tzū Hsi, occurred in November of that year, when great celebrations would, no doubt, have occurred, had not the war between China and Japan interfered and diverted the jubilee funds to other ends. A new and more extensive set of stamps was prepared for the use of the customs post and the designs, drawn by Mr. R A. de Villard of the Statistical Department of the Customs, all exemplified the commemorative character. It must be explained that the completion of sixty years is a momentous event in the life of any Chinese and calls for special recognition and congratulation. Tennyson may have had an exaggerated meaning for it when he wrote in 'Locksley Hall':

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay",

yet this sixty-year period is the true "Cycle of Cathay" or "Sexagenary Cycle" as it is generally called. It is the basis of Chinese chronology and thus corresponds to our centuries, though there is no trace of a serial numbering of the successive periods—It is supposed to have been invented by the Emperor Huang-ti the third of the "Five Rulers", or his minister Nao the Great and begins with the sixty-first year of his reign, B. C. 2637. There have thus been 75 cycles, aggregating 4500 years and ending with the year 1863. A. D., the present year (1904) being the forty-first of the seventy-sixth cycle. The postmarks that the interior cities of China now use on their mail where the present postal system has established offices, express their dates in this ancient chronology. The year is expressed by two characters, the first being a series of ten characters, called the shih-kan or "ten stems", six times repeated, and the second a series of twelve characters, called the shih er chih or "twelve branches", five times repeated. This arrangement does not bring the same two characters together until sixty combinations have been made.

On five of the stamps of this series the inscriptions are in side panels, as on the first issue, and read: 大海國郵政局 Tach'ing Kuo Yu Chêng Chü, or "Imperial Chinese Postal Bureau". The third character is a new one, kuo meaning "country", the first three together being the kuo hao, or "national desination" used by the present dynasty as a name for the country, which has already been explained. On the 1, 5 and 9 candarins, however, the last character chü is omitted and the inscription, which stands just above

the central design in these cases, may be translated "Imperial Chinese Postal Service." On the 12 candarins the inscription is in the central circle in a



hardly recognizable form. It consists of the four characters Ta Ch'ing Yu Chêng or "Imperial Post" written in a very ancient form which is, in fact, the most ancient fashion of writing next to the primitive picture hieroglyphics or ideograms. It corresponds in a way to our "Old English" text or "black-letter" and is now used only in seals and ornamental inscriptions, being known as the "seal character". It is often quite difficult to trace any resemblance between these characters and their modern prototypes, at least without a good knowledge of their forms; but for those who care to trace it out we will say that the character ta is at the top of the circle, th'ing beneath it, yu at the right side and chêng at the left. Who will recognize them first? The value is given as shih er (10 and 2) in the right upper corner and fên in the left.

The 2 and 4 candarin stamps, as well as the 3 and 6 candarins, all have the same center—the dragon and his fiery pearl. The 3 candarin has, at the top, a figure of the p'an tao, the flat or dwarf peach tree, a symbol of longevity as it is supposed to flower and bear for 3000 years. The 4 candarin has the giant peony again, while the 6 candarin presents another symbol of longevity in the shape of the Chinese immortelle. Its name is the wan nien ch'ing or "a myriad years green" which is as descriptive, if not quite as concise, as our "everlasting." The 2 candarin is stated by Mr. Villard to have "hydrangea leaves and fruit of passiflora (hsiu ch'ui hua) above; a favorite emblem on auspicious occasions." The values are, as usual, in the upper corners: er (2), san (3), $sz\bar{u}$ (4) and lu (6) at the right, with $f\hat{e}n$ at the left



The 5 candarin stamp presents us with a new subject, the carp, called by the Chinese the $li\ y\ddot{u}$, or "messenger fish." He is regarded as the king of fish by the Chinese, who have tamed and cultivated carp from the earliest times, and is fabled to turn into a dragon. He symbolizes literary talent because of his perseverence in surmounting obstacles when ascending rivers. Common Chinese expressions are "The carp has become a dragon—or has leaped the dragon-gate" when students are successful in getting degrees and promotions. Its term of "messenger fish" refers to an old legend that political intrigue was once carried on under the very nose of a suspicious prince by

the conspirators sending carp to each other, in each fish being a letter. For this reason letters were often folded into the rough shape of a carp, and even now letters are sometimes called shuang li, or a "brace of carp" On the stamp, however, he is represented alive and in his native element. At the top of the stamp is the ling chih hua, already noted on the 1 candarin, and at the bottom the Chinese immortelle again. The yang and yin symbol also appears as on the 1 candarin stamp. The value in the upper corners is wu (5) fên.



The last stamp of the series is a variation, showing a Canton junk under sail. At the top is the p'an tao, or flat peach tree, already described. The value is given as er ch'ien, or "2 mace" in the upper right corner, and szi fen, or "4 candarins" in the upper left corner, the total, of course, being 24 candarins as expressed in English.

On March 27, 1896, an imperial edict was issued extending the customs postal department and establishing an Imperial National Postal Service under Sir Robert Hart, as Customs and Post Inspector-General. It is thus seen that the Imperial Post was the outgrowth of the customs post and that the latter was practically under the imperial sanction and direction as the only national postal service until the Imperial Post began operations on Feb. 2, 1897.

When the new stamps were ordered they were to have their values expressed in terms of the Mexican dollar, as this was the currency of the treaty ports and had been working its way inland to some extent, while several provincial mints had been established and had coined silver currency based on the same coin. The latter currency usually had its exchange value in mace and candarins expressed on it as well. The new rates established required stamps of new values and, pending the receipt of the new set, the current customs stamps of the 1894 issue and even the remainders of the small 1885 set, which had not all been used up, were employed for a provisional issue All of them were surcharged in black with six characters, the left two of which, being the value, were changed on the different denominations

华洋暫 分銀作 cent.

The two characters at the right, reading downward, are the character someoning "temporary make" or, in other words, "provisional". The middle two are \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\text{N}\text{, yang yin, or "foreign silver", and designate the Mexican dollar and its fractions. The character yang means literally "ocean" and "foreign" only by implication, since foreign articles are mostly things that come "over the ocean". The two characters at the left express the value, and on the half cent surcharge we find a new character \$\frac{1}{2}\text{, pan.}\text{ which means a half."} The character \$fen\$, used for the candarin or "tael cent" on the pre-

vious issues, is retained to designate the cent of the Mexican dollar, for its translation is literally "cent"—that is, fén means a fraction but particularly the hundredth part of anything and, therefore, is practically a synonym of our word cent. Up through the 5 cent we have already noted the numerals on the 1894 set, but this issue introduces a new one, pa, meaning "eight," which will be found in the table already given. When we reach the 10 cent and its multiples the characters of value return to 1 and 3 followed by a new character \mathcal{A} , chiao, which is used to signify a "dime."

All the stamps of the 1885 and 1894 issues used for surcharging bore the characters Ta Ch'ing Kuo Yu Chêng Chü in full or abbreviated, as noted previously, by omitting kuo or chü; but, when some stamps prepared for revenue purposes were used for surcharging into postage stamps, the inscription had to be supplied as they were without any Chinese legends. Thus we find Ta Ch'ing Yu Chéng on all the surcharged revenues. The I cent and I dollar values bear a new character ", lang, which means "equal to" or "worth",

and the character for dollar , yüan, is new to us. This latter character means literally "circular", whence its application to the Mexican dollar is readily apparent.







At last the new stamps made in Japan began to appear. They were lithographed and did not prove entirely satisfactory, so a set in the same designs was ordered of Waterlow & Sons in London. These were finely engraved on steel and vary but little in their details from the Japanese designs. All bear the legend Ta Ch'ing Kuo Yu Chéng and its equivalent "Imperial Chinese Post" on the Japanese set or "Chinese Imperial Post" on the London set. The characters for the denominations and money units we have already described. The designs in two cases practically repeat what we found on the commemorative set of 1894. Through the 10 cent (1 dime) value we find the rampant dragon with his fiery pearl, and at the top the wan nien ch'ing or immortelle. The 20, 30 and 50 cent (2, 3 and 5 dime) stamps have the carp or li yū and the mou tan or giant peony at the top. But the dollar values give us a new design in the shape of a wild goose on the wing. This is called by the Chinese hung.

According to legend the Emperor of China once sent an ambassador to the sovereign of a country at the North. The ambassador was treacherously detained and reduced to the position of a cattle driver. One day he captured a wild goose, and, remembering the migrations of these birds north and south, the thought occurred to him to attach to it a letter bearing the Emperor's name and to set it free. Of course it happened that the Emperor was out hunting one day and fortunately brought down this very goose, on which he found the letter. Needless to add, the ambassador was soon rescued and the neighboring sovereign duly punished for his treachery. From this legend comes the common expression for the mail—hung pien, "the convenience of

the wild goose."

Our English Letter.

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 14, May, 1904.

I have just received a catalogue which is offered as a "Special Catalogue for Speculators" It is a shame that any one should thus deliberately lacerate the feelings of our dear old philatelic Jeremiahs. It is bad enough that there should be a mere suspicion abroad that there is such a thing as speculation in stamps, but that any firm should dare to openly send out a catalogue and label it "Catalogue for Speculators" is adding insult to injury. However, the deed is done and, weep as they may, I fear the spirit of speculation will always be in evidence in stamp collecting.

And, as I have said before, why not? The dealers say they cannot afford to stock everything, now a days, in the multitude of issues. That being so the speculator takes up the business they neglect and, if he makes a hash of it and burns his fingers, we shall not need to sympathize with him He must take the fat with the lean, and I am inclined to think he won't lose much if he studies the philatelic signs of the times. Although I am a sin ere worshipper at the shine of old issues I firmly believe that, in the long run, there is more chance of a rise in new issues than in old. New issues have certainly never suffered from such a slump as the cataloguers have meted out to old issues. There is no need to weep, in water cart fashion, over the parasitic growths in stamp matters We had far better each pursue his own course in the matter and abstain from venting our jealous spleen on those who do the other business.

Here, for instance, is a stamp that the speculator might have stocked with advantage to us collectors, to wit, the Sarawak, 1901, 2 cents, watermarked cross or, as Gibbons terms it, "quatrefoils." It is best known as the watermark of the Johore stamps. Scott terms it a "flower." Apparently this 2 cents supply was, in 1901, printed on the Johore paper either in error, by way of experiment, or because other paper was not then available. Any way, the latest supplies are now issued on unwatermarked paper as before. When the watermarked 2 cents was issued it was naturally taken to be the forerunner of a watermarked series for Sarawak. But it has not turned out so, for Sarawak is continuing its unwatermarked stamps. From all I can gather, no one has troubled to stock this watermarked 2 cents, and if not, we shall have to regret that the speculator did not hoard up a few for us. I wanted a strip of three for my own collection and, much to my surprise, found that it was not to be had anywhere in the Strand. I live in hopes that the speculator has a few up his sleeve.

By the way, Sarawak is a nice little country. Its first issues are full of interest and varieties, and its later issues are neat and clean. There has never been any suspicion of any made for collectors stamps, and only a few

surcharges, none of which are expensive. It is also not a dear country. Its first issued stamp is only priced at 2s. but fine mint copies, well centered, are not common, despite the low catalogue price. The high watermark collection of Sarawak should, of course, have the issues of 1871-5 in sheets, as there are types of the words of value on all the denominations.

LONDON, 28, May, 1904.

A variety of the current Trinidad one penny, black on red paper, has just been pointed out to me. In what seems to have been a first printing the lines of the background of the figure of Britannia are evenly strong and continuous. In what must be a second printing, the lines of this background have been cleared by the engraver and are, as a consequence, broken, more particularly in the foreground and on the line of the horizon. The intention probably has been to give a better idea of distance to the picture. The first print is on a duller red paper, and the black ink is a duller shade than on the retouch. The brighter paper of the retouch is very noticable in the copies before me. The one shilling stamp is of the strong unbroken line type. It will be interesting to note whether that will also be subjected to the shading process.

The big drop in prices in Part II of Gibbon's catalogue must give the speculator food for reflection. It will probably clear out a few of them, but they will muster again, when prices improve, as all carrion do. There are also a few lessons for the glib tongued who do their little best to discourage the collection of new issues. Let them compare some of the prices in the latest Gibbons with the prices of 1896-7, and tell us what they think of their much vaunted old issues from the investment point of view. Europeans, which have been set down by interested old issue prophets for a certain rise, are more on the down grade than ever. All the same, I am not such a one-eyed and prejudiced collector that, because Europeans do not answer to the rise desired by the speculator, I should, therefore, abuse every collector as a fool who collects them or even speculates in them. On the contrary, from my point of view, now is the very time to collect those old favorites, and to stick to them.

But some of our dealers do not appear to think so, for they are doing very little trade in them, and, therefore, on the policy of allowing demand and supply to dictate the direction of business effort, they are stocking less and less foreign stamps.

This depresssion in trade is, however, affecting all the stamp trade, and there is little prospect of a recovery until the war in the East and our general election are over. The war in the East may hang on for years but, so long as it lasts, this country will have to face the unquestionable possibilities of complications, even in the final settlement. Still, if we could get the general election out of the way we should probably see a great improvement despite the trouble in the East.

Meanwhile the trade in stamps is all in favor of the collector, and the wise ones are filling up all the blanks they can afford to Stock books, well filled, are lying idle Grand things are knocking about, begging for purchasers. Some years ago I started a fresh country for study on specialist lines. I had the crack stock to pick from and made up a very nice lot, except the first two issues of the first issued stamp Of these I could not find a single copy to satisfy me. This week I have had a choice of fine blocks of six to twenty stamps in grand, mint condition, well centred. It came from a stockthrown on the market by that great friend of collectors—a speculator. My fine block of six cost me half catalogue. Moral: Everything comes to the man who waits and watches his opportunity.

The following letter which I received the other day is an amusing example of some of the correspondence of the philatelic editor of a popular monthly:—"Dear Sir, I have a colection of stamps will you kindly let me know the true value of Foreign Stamps the diffrant stamps that are most Valuebal to-day I hear enclose a few stamps for inspection you may keep for your trouble the enclosed Envelope is my address will you kindly write to the addres as Early as Pasable." The stamps enclosed were remnants of the very commonest kind in the various stages of decay.

Here's a good idea in a recent catalogue. Place commemorative issues in a list at the end of legitimate issues, just as we do officials, unpaids, &c. and leave those who have a fancy for such rubbish to add them as they please. They will not then puzzle the inexperienced. Where a commemorative issue has gone on solely supplying the needs of the postal service, as, for instance, our Jubilee issue did for fifteen years, then it is entitled to its place in the list of regular and honest issues, but where it is a mere issue to swindle collectors, like show yard labels, and some recent West Indian colonial stamps that are shamelessly kept in circulation alongside of regular issues, then let us ban and curse the rubbish out of the regions of profitable production. Personally, I should like to see the recently issued Leeward Island issues headed in every catalogue "Rogue Issues".

So long as dealers help the swindling governments by giving their "Rogue Issues" a place in the lists of regular issues so long will the inexperienced be swindled by needy, starving governments.

The old complaint against the monotony of the De la Rue designs seems to be having weight. The King's head stamps were started with a poverty-stricken key-design that could be economically used, by the alteration of the name, for all and sundry of our smaller colonies. But lately there has arisen a demand for separate and more fitting designs having some local application. For instance, the set design of the Straits Settlements is giving way to better designs, with little embellishments of local color. The Cape of Good Hope has nearly completed its issue of separate designs, and there are indications that the day of the dominant, common, mediocre design for many colonies is passing.

There can be no doubt that this change is being effected to cultivate the stamp collector, who is now a most important customer to every issuing post office in the world. A new issue means a considerable addition to revenue. And some day, if stamp collectors will only hang together, they will be able to compel every government under the sun that values their custom, to keep to honestly needed issues. Let us mercilessly boycott and expose the "Rogue Issues", and then we shall teach swindlers a lesson that will keep philately clean and enjoyable.



The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

[Continued from page 91.]

II. PAPER AND GUM.

A. PAPER.

It is a noteworthy fact that the paper employed for the manufacture of Dutch postage stamps has become gradually and regularly thinner from the first issue to the present time. That employed for the first issue was cartridge paper. For the issues of 1864 and 1867, stout, white, wove paper; for the year 1872 somewhat thinner paper; for the later impression of 1890 thin paper; and for the current stamps the paper is semi-pelure.

First Issue. - Cartridge paper usually very thick, more rarely a thinner

paper

Issue of 1864.—Usually stout, white wove; very rarely thinner.

Issue of 1867.—Stout, white, wove, hard; Stout, white, wove, spongy Medium white, wove, rarely thinner. Also pale bluish paper varying but

slightly in thickness

Issue of 1872.—The stamps of this issue having been in use for 18 years naturally show a great variation in the texture of the paper employed. The earliest impressions are on paper similar to that most commonly met with in the 1867 issue but slightly thinner; more commonly they are on ordinary, medium, white wove paper of inferior quality. The majority of specimens between 1873 and 1886 are found with the last mentioned paper. From 1886 to 1890 a vast number of papers were employed, rivalling in difficulty and intricacy the New Zealand papers of the last few years. The following is the list of those which I have noticed:

A A very white, perfectly opaque paper. This is only common for

the 25 and 50 cent stamps.

B. A spongy, porous paper which, when viewed by transmitted light

shows a number of semitransparant spaces, thus:



These markings may be horizontal or vertical; they are usually the former' but nobody who is not graduating as an inmate of Bedlam would consider

these differences of the faintest philatelic interest.

C. An extremely well marked paper which I have only found with the 5 and 50 cent values; it is very thin, showing the semi transparant dashes so well marked that, by transmitted light, there appears to be practically no material in these dashes. The result of printing stamps on such a paper is peculiar, the impression being so much affected by the dashes that it presents quite a different appearance from those printed on ordinary paper. The 5 cents is extremely rare. I have only seen two copies, one of which is in my

own collection, but the 50 cents is more common, as I have seen at least a dozen of them, but never any of the other values, though I see no reason why they should not exist. The stamps on this paper are so well marked and can be so easily picked out that they can scarcely be regarded as minor varieties but should be more appropriately described as special printings. If a large number of stamps of this issue be glanced through those printed on this paper can be picked out at once by their tendency to completely curl themselves up into a roll parallel to the long axis.

D. The later printings, especially of those perforated by the 12½ machine, are frequently found on a slightly surfaced paper, which gives the stamps a glazed appearance. Only the stamps of the latest shades and tints

are found on this paper

E. The Rev Dunbar Dunbar described some years ago, in Theodore Buhl's Annual, a blue paper for all stamps of this issue. As nearly half a million of these stamps have been examined by me during the past ten years I think it curious that, if they exist, I should never have seen a copy, although I have seen many of the ½ and 1 cent arms type on bluish paper

and these were in use concurrently with the 1872 issue.

F. About two years ago Messers. Senf, of Leipsic, discovered in their stock of Dutch Indies stamps several specimens of the 1 cent on a paper which showed vertical blue lines on the back. A few months later I discovered the 15 cent Dutch Indies on similar paper, but with the lines horizontal. Since then I have found the 10 cent, 12½ cent, 20 cent, 25 cent and 50 cent of the 1872 issue of Holland and the ½ cent and 2½ cent, figure type on this paper. It is a matter of great difficulty to account satisfactorily for these blue lines. They are exactly similar to those of the ordinary blue-lined foolscap. One way of accounting for them is by the suggestion that a number of these stamps has been stuck on sheets of foolscap by some adhesive material which had acted chemically on the blue pig ment of the lines. But the lines on the stamps are so clear, regular and sharply defined that I think this suggestion will not hold, especially as the lines on blue foolscap are smudged and blurred when wetted, in some cases ; or absolutely unaffected in others Other possibilities are: that the sheets of stamps were sent out to local officers wrapped in blue-lined foolscap, the lines of which were transferred to the bottom sheets of stamps through a chemical action of the gum This idea is also open to criticism, since the blue lines were found on specimens from which all gum has been removed, and it seems hardly possible that a sharp, hard blue line should appear on the paper of the stamp, when the gum, which was responsible for this transference, had been removed. I hirdly, ungummed stamps (if such exist) might have been stuck on blue-lined envelopes but under such circumstances, even if the lines could be transferred, one would expect to find the lines at various angles to the edges of the stamps, but I have only found them parallel to the horizontal axis of the stamp. Again, the 5 cent is by far the commonest stamp of this issue Why, then, should the other values be found with these lines, and not the 5 cent, if any of the above hypotheses could be accepted. I am, therefore, forced against my will to believe that, either certain print ings of certain values were made, intentionally or otherwise, upon blue lined paper, or that a few sheets of this paper were accidently included in a supply of ordinary paper, and were not noticed at the time of printing. All the stamps with blue lines are very rare except the 12 1/2 and 50 cent. Of the 1/2 and 21/2 cents I have seen only single copies.

G. None of the stamps of this issue are watermarked, but a very

curious appearance is noticeable on some of the latest printings with 12½ perforation. It consists of a series of very close, wavy lines, which are visible on both front and back of the stamp by ordinary reflected light and, when seen by transmitted light, they are extremely noticeable. By those familiar with the stamps they may even be picked out by touch. An extremely ingenious theory was propounded to me by one of the greatest experts on these stamps, to account for this curious appearance. The theory was that the flannel used in the manufacturing the paper had been torn and very carefully stitched with silk, and it is these stitches which have been impressed on the pulp of the paper. I have a vertical pair of the 25 cent in which both stamps show the stitching marks. The only values with these curious, wavy ribbings which I possess are the 15, 25 and 50 cents.

1890 ISSUE.

For the early printings of the Baby Queen series, the stock of papers for the last King's head printings was employed. I have most of the values in the early shades and tints on—

A. Medium, somewhat soft, non porous, white wove paper.

B. Slightly spongy, more or less porous paper.

C. Slightly surfaced paper.

The later shades were not introduced quite simultaneously with the arrival of the thin, highly surfaced paper which superceded the above A, B and C. The result is that several of the stamps, noticeably the 12½ cent, may be found in the new color on the old paper, and several others may be found in the old shade on the new paper. These over lappings of paper and shade are rare.

CURRENT ISSUES.

The first impressions were on the thin, glazed paper in use for the last Baby Queen printings, but all later impressions are on semi pelure, highly surfaced paper.

B. GUM.

The gum of the first issue was white, yellowish or brown; of the 1864 issue white or yellow; of the 1867, white, yellow or brown; of the 1872 issue, first printings, yellow or brown, later printings white or yellowish; 1890 issue, later printings and current issues, white shiny gum.

Note.—Certain stamps of the Arms type and figure type have been recorded on the horizontally laid paper. I have the 2 cent of the Arms type and the 1 and 2 cent of the figure type on this laid paper, and a stamp which I consider to be very peculiar, viz., the ½ cent aniline rose on semi-pelure, laid paper. These laid paper stamps are extremely rare and are totally distinct from stamps with those slight ribbings which are frequently produced by the laid paper envelopes on which stamps may have been struck.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Two Shades of the Belgian Five Franc Postage Stamp.

By Jules Bouvez.

Our readers will remember the article which we published in the number of the American Journal of Philately for October, 1895, on the Belgian 5fr. postage stamp. It was particularly stated therein that the first issue of this stamp, which was the subject of a ministerial order dated March 6th, 1878 included a first printing of 1co sheets of 300 stamps each. or 30.000 stamps, and that a second printing of 60 sheets (18 000 stamps) had been distributed, in 1884, among the Belgian post offices of the first two classes; we added that the stamps of the second printing, supplied to the aforesaid offices, were of a paler shade than those of the first printing. which had appeared in a red-brown color.

These statements (for a long time contested by certain philatelic journals, and especially by the German press, which until quite recently has not ceased to insist that the older shade of this important value was the pale and not the dark) have been confirmed a short time ago by precise data which it gives us pleasure to reproduce below, being certain that this point of philatelic history

will not fail to interest all collectors.

As may be observed from the very tenor of the order relating to the creation of the 5fr. stamp, the Postal Administration of Belgium wished to create, in 1878, not a pale red-brown stamp but, a red-brown stamp. If it had been otherwise, when the essay sheets were submitted to it, it would not, in the order creating this value, have determined that it was to be of a red-brown color, for, with the pale tint, it would have been confounded with the 30 centime stamp, which, at that time, was still current. If the pale red-brown color had been adopted originally for the 5fr. stamp, the Administration would have been forced to decide to suppress the 30c brown stamp much sooner than it did.

It is, moreover, important to observe that—apart from the ic and] 10c stamps, issued in dark-green on November 15th, 1869, and which appeared in the pale green shade only as a sequence to the ministerial decision dated November 17th, 1881—all the Belgian stamps. (including that of 5fr) the shades of which were changed in the course of their issue, were not so changed through any decree. We can also say that, with the foregoing exceptions, the dark shades always preceded the pale shades, contrary to the indications given in certain catalogues of postage stamps. It is, however, understood that, in this rule, we do not take into account the unintentional shades, not very striking, which are sometimes observed in the stamps of the same sheet.

Although it is very difficult to explain the reason for the almost general appearance of the issues in dark shades before those in pale shades, we must, however, admit the fact as reasonable, if we consider that, at the period when the 5fr. stamp appeared, the modus operandi of inking the plates always produced sheets of stamps of a deeper shade at the beginning than at the end of the printing. This was the case each time that the work was interrupted. It may be concluded from this that, in the first printing of the 100 sheets of the 5fr stamp, there may have appeared copies in a color more or less dark and others in a pale color; these latter, rarer than the others, appearing in

an intermediate tint between the red-brown of the first issue and the pale red-brown of the second. It has happened, however, that this intermediate shade has sometimes been confounded with that of the pale red-brown but this is to be attributed solely to a discoloration of the stamp, the discoloration being produced by the prolonged action of light. Moreover, philatelists who have made examinations of important stocks of one and the same issue of stamps, and who have carefully examined entire sheets of stamps printed at that period, have been able to convince themselves of the truth of this observation.

These remarks (which may be considered as personal) whilst having their importance, are far, you will tell me from being decisive in establishing peremptorily that the first printing of the sheets of the Belgian 5fr. stamp was red brown and not pale red brown. Therefore, without further delay, we will hasten to point out that there are, in support of our theories, other

important arguments.

As we indicated in our memorandum of 1895, the first stock of Belgian 5fr. postage stamps was furnished only to the offices of the first four classes; so much is clear from the instructions issued to these offices on March 4th, 1878. The stocks were dispatched from the 12th to the 25th of March and they were arranged in such a manner as to permit of the offices of the first four classes, in their turn, supplying the other offices. These were to obtain them for cash until the Administration could satisfy any specially urgent requisitions which these offices should make if the presumed importance of their immediate needs justified it. In sending the first stocks, the Administration notified the offices that they were to have them completed at once if they were known to be insufficient.

To permit the stamp keeper to comply with fresh requests which might be addressed to him in the future, it was necessary that he should have in stock a pretty large supply of the stamp in question, after having made the first distribution. Now, at the time that this first distribution was made, there existed in Belgium eleven post offices of the first class, twenty-five offices of the second class, twenty-seven offices of the third class and eighty three

of the fourth class.

The first distribution was made as follows:

to the offices of the 1st class, 16 sheets, or 4,800 stamps 06 " " 2nd " " 7,500 2) 25 27/2* " 4,050 3rd " 66 46 44 46 -4 44 66 3) " 4.150 66 44 15 44 66 45 83/6* 4th Total. 20,500

There remained then, after this distribution only 9500 stamps of the first printing which stamps were furnished to a few offices of the first and second classes, from 1878 to 1883 for the prepayment of drafts deposited for collection, a service the development of which was particularly marked during that period

After the exhaustion of this stock, and whilst waiting for the stamp

This being so, the figures 27 /2 and 83 /6 must be read as fractions, or 13 1/2 and 13 5-6 sheets respectively —EDS.

^{*}The apparant discrepancy in these figures is due to a curious way of figuring. It is evident that the twenty-seven third class offices received only half a sheet (150 stamps) each and that the eighty-three fourth class offices received but one-sixth of a sheet (50 stamps) each.

factory to proceed to a second printing, the Administration had recourse to the system which had been employed at first, that is to say, that a few large offices completed their stock by purchasing for cash from other and less important offices where this value had been but little employed up to that time.

The foregoing, therefore, proves that if the pale red brown stamp had been issued first, as has been wrongly stated, the printing of the 18,000 copies of this shade would not have sufficed for the first supply of the offices and another printing would have had to be made immediately afterwards, which would, naturally, have been in the same shade. This stamp would, then, have been less rare than its fellow, the red-brown, since it would have been issued in larger quantity Now. exactly the contrary is the case, since to day it is no longer possible to obtain in Belgium the pale red-brown stamp except at the price of 50fr. new and 35fr. cancelled, whilst the red brown is sold commonly for 22, 50fr. new and 25fr. with the round date stamp cancellation.

In 1884, a second printing, of 60 sheets, of the 5fr stamp was made; it is from this printing that the copies of the pale red-brown shade came. They were distributed to the offices of the first and second classes and used for the purposes we have indicated by the large financial establishments of the country. They are found principally cancelled by the offices of Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and Liége, which, however, took nearly ten years to exhaust

their supply.

When, in 1894, the Administration decided on the suppression of this stamp, there remained on hand but an insignificant number of copies from the second printing, pale red brown, for the 2400 stamps which were put on sale at public auction came, in great part, from the first supply which had been delivered in 1878 to the offices of the 3rd and 4th classes, where they had been used but little or not all. In support of the foregoing considerations, we think we should add that a philatelic journal has recently pointed out, on the occasion of an identical refutation, the existence of a pair of Belgian 5fr. pale red-brown stamps attached to the margin of the lower border of the sheet bearing the date 1884.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 178.]

Offices in Egypt,

Port Said.

1900



Fig. 368

VINGT CINQ

Fig. 369.

25c on 10c black on lavender.—Two varieties of this stamp are known. The normal one is of the type illustrated in figure 368 and surcharged as in figure 360.

charged as in figure 369.

Var A.—This, in addition to the above surcharge, bears the surcharge in figures: "25".

Offices in Zanzibar.

1900.



Fig. 370.

20a on 2fr yellow-brown on pale blue.—A variety is known in which the surcharge reads: "ZANZIBAS". It is of the type shown by figure 370.

1902



Fig. 371.

5a on 3oc lilac.—This is an error on the sheet of the 3a on 3oc. The correct 5a stamp is surcharged upon the 5oc value.

French Congo.

1886.





25c on 20c red on green -A variety of this stamp (Fig. 372) is known which has escaped the surcharge "25". It should, of course, be collected only se tenant with a normal stamp.

75c on 15c blue. - An error of this stamp (Fig. 373) exists which has received an extra surcharge reading "57"; evidently a reversal of "75". All known copies have this extra surcharge crossed out by penstrokes.

1889.



Fig. 374

15c black on rose.—Two varieties of this stamp (Fig. 374) are known. Var. A.—"GAB." omitted.
Var. B.—"Francaise" with a small "f".
25c black on green.—The same varieties are found that occur in the 15c value.

Var. A.—"GAB." omitted.

Var. B .- "Francaise" with a small "f".

1900.



2c brown and orange.—An error of this stamp is known printed in dark red and red the, colors of the 10c value.

4c scarlet and gray-blue.—This stamp exists with the background inverted.

French Guiana

1887.



Fig. 376.

5c on 3oc brown.—This value may be found in pairs, se tenant, one with the surcharge and the other without it.

1888



Fig. 377.



Fig. 378.

5c on 3oc brown.—Two principal varieties of this stamp (Fig. 377) are known.

Var. A .- " 1888" omitted from the surcharge.

Var. B.—"FEVRIER" in capital letters instead of upper and lower case as it normally appears.

1cc on 75c carmine.—This stamp (Fig. 376) is found in se tenant pairs one with the surcharge and the other without it.

Germany,

1871-72.



Fig. 379.



Fig. 380.

The differences in the stamps of these two issues lie entirely in the central, or embossed, portion.

1871.—The shield on the eagle's breast is very small; there are no streamers at the sides of the crown and the feathers of the eagle's wings all slant downwards. (Fig. 379).

1872.—The shield is much larger than upon the series of 1871; there are streamers at the sides of the crown and only the lower feathers on the eagle's wings slant downwards, those in the center being almost horizontal while the upper ones incline upwards. (Fig. 380).

1875-80.



Fig. 381.

These two series differ solely in the spelling of the monetary unit. 1875.—The monetary unit is spelled "PFENNIGE". (Fig. 381). 1880.—The monetary unit is spelled "PFENNIG", the final "E" being omitted.

1900-1902.



Fig. 382



Fig. 383.

These two series may be easily differentiated as follows: 1900.—The inscription is always "REICHSPOST". (Fig. 382). 1902.—The inscription is always "DEUTSCHES REICH". (Fig. 383).

1900.



Fig. 384.



Fig. 385.

5m. Type I.—The numerals of value in the upper corners are rather heavy, the center of the curve of the body-stroke being noticeably so, and the point where the flag of the numeral meets the upright stroke is quite flattened.

All of the letters of the lower inscription are of the same size. The serifs of the "m", which is enclosed by the body-stroke of the "5", are very rudimentary, being hardly distinguishable to the naked eye. (Fig. 384).

5m. Type II - This is the last stamp redrawn. The numerals are

much thinner than in type I and the flag merges with the upright stroke in a sharp point. The "o" of the word "GOTT" in the lower inscription is shorter than the other letters and almost touches the "G" instead of being properly spaced, as in type I. The serifs of the "M" are all clear and distinct. (Fig 385),

1902.





Fig. 387.

3pf. bistre-brown.-An error of this stamp exists in which the word "DEUTSCHES" is misspelled 'DFUTSCHES"

2m. gray-blue. - There are two types of this stamp, as follows:

Type I.—The inscriptions at the sides and bottom of the stamp are in Gothic letters (Fig 386).

Type II.—The inscriptions, as above, are in Roman letters. (Fig. 387).

Offices in China.

Tsingtau Issue.

1900.



Fig. 388

5 Pfg. 5 Pfg. 5 Pfg. 5 Pf. 5 Pf. 5 Pf. Fig. 391. Fig. 392. Fig. 393. Fig. 394. Fig. 395. Fig. 396 Fig. 389 Fig. 390.

5pf. on topf. carmine.—There are six principal varieties of this sur-

charge, all of which are printed upon the same stamp. (Fig. 388).

It should be noted that the first three types read "5 Pfg." while the last

three read "5 Pf."

Type I — The "5" is thin except for its flag, which is quite heavy and

curved. The ball is very thin and resembles a hook. (Fig 389).

Type II.—The "5" is thick and poorly shaped; the flag is straight and, as in type I, the ball resembles a hook. (Fig. 390).

Type III.—The "5" is small; its flag is straight and the ball is pro-

nounced. (Fig. 391).

Type IV.—The "5" is tall, heavy and the flag is curved. (Type 392). There are two varieties of this type, as follows:

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 389.

Var. B.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 300.

Type V.—The "5" is smaller than in type IV; its body is quite broad and the flag is a straight line. (Fig. 393).

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 389.

Type VI.—The "5" is very small and its flag is thin, straight and inclines slightly upward towards the right. (Fig. 394). There are six varieties of this type, as follows:

Var. A.—With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 390. Var. B.-With additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 391.

Var. C.—The surcharge reads "5fP." instead of "5Pf."

Var. D.—As last with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 390. Var. E.—As Var. C, with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 305. Var. F.—As Var. C, with additional surcharge as illustrated by figure 396.

Gibraltar.

August, 1889.



25c. on 2p. brown-violet.—A variety is known in which the "I" of "CENTIMOS" is smaller than in the normal surcharge.

25c. on 25/2p. ultramarine.—The same variety is found here as in the 25c on 2p.

Offices in Morocco;

1898.

Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Agencies	Agencies	Agencies
Fig. 398.	Fig. 399.	Fig. 400.

There are two distinct types of the surcharge upon these stamps besides several errors, or varieties, as follows:

Type I. Local Overprint.-The "M" of "MOROCCO" is wide and

thick. (Fig. 398).

Var. A -An inverted "v" for the "A" of "AGENCIES". This error occurs once upon the sheet of 120 stamps (two panes of 60 each) and is found in all values of the series.

Type II. London Overprint - The "m" of "morocco" is thin and

narrow. (Fig. 399).

Var. A.—The upper, left serif of the "M" is very long and prominent.

It is found once on each sheet and on all values. (Fig. 400).

A variety has been noticed which has a so-called hyphen between the "n" and "C" of "AGENCIES", but it is due merely to a piece of dirt having lodged between the letters and is not worthy of consideration.

The Berlin Philatelic Exhibition.

We reprint herewith the revised prospectus of this exhibition, as translated in the *Philalelic Record*. We hope that collectors in this country will give the exhibition the attention and support which it deserves. We understand that the managers are working hard to make it a success, but the cooperation of collectors is, of course, most essential. We feel certain that there are collections in the United States which might be shown with great credit to their owners, and we hope that, for the honor of American philately and the furtherance of international good-will, our collectors will not neglect this opportunity to display their treasures.

REVISED PROSPECTUS.

The classes for this exhibition which will be held from August 5th to September 4th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93, near the Leipziger Strasse, are as follows:

DIVISION I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Stamps.

Class r. Unused.

" 2. Unused and used, mixed.

(a) Large collections.(b) Medium collections.

(c) Small collections, up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement, as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

Class 3. Unused.

4. Unused and used, mixed.

(a) Rather large collections.(b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

Division II. Special Collections.

A. German Empire and Colonies.

Stamps.

Class 5. German Empire.

(a) Unused.

(b) Used or mixed.

(c) In entire sheets.

6. German Colonies.

(a) Unused.

(b) Used or mixed.

(c) In entire sheets.

B. German States

Stamps.

- Class 7. General Collections.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used.
 - (c) Mixed.
 - " 8. Collections of one State.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used or mixed.

C. Germany and Colonies.

Entires.

- Class 9. German Empire and Colonies.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used or mixed.
 - " 10. German States.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used or mixed.

D. Great Britain and Colonies.

- Class vr. British Colonies. (General Collections).
 - " 12. Any one of the following: British Guiana, Ceylon, Great Britain, Mauritius, New South Wales, South Australia, Transvaal, Victoria.
 - "13. Any one of the following: India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Queensland, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements and Malay States, Tasmania, Trinidad, West Australia.
 - "14. Any two of the following: Barbados, British East Africa, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Griqualand, Hong Kong, Cashmere, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Nevis, Orange River Colony, Turks Island, Uganda, Zanzibar.
 - "
 15. Any two of the following: Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Honduras, Gambia, Indian States (surcharged on Indian only), Labuan, Niger Coast, New Republic, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Tonga.
 - " 16. At least three countries not included in Classes 11-15.
 - " 17. Entires.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used or mixed.

E. France and Colonies.

Stamps.

- Class 18. France.
 - (a) Unused.
 - (b) Used or mixed.
 - " 19. French Colonies.
 - (a) General Collections.
 - (b) One or more of the following: Bénin, Guadeloupe, Nossi Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, St. Pierre and

Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti.

(c) Two or more of the following: Congo, Diego Suarez Gaboon, Guyana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar.

(d) The remaining Colonies together.

F. Holland and Colonies.

Stamps.

Class 20. Holland.

(a) Unused.

(b) Used or mixed.

21. Dutch Colonies.

- (a) General collections of Dutch Colonies.
- (b) Collections of one or more Colonies.

Entires.

Class 22. Holland and Colonies.

G. Single Collections of European Countries, except Germany, Great Britain,
France and Holland.

Exhibits in this class can consist of one country alone, or also with one of its Colonies.

Stamps.

One or more of the under-mentioned:

Class 23. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.

" 24. Italy, Italian States, San Marino.

" 25. Belgium, Luxemburg.

" 26. Portugal.

27. Portuguese India, Azores, Madeira, the remaining Portuguese
Colonies.

28. Spain.

" 29. Spanish Colonies.

" 30. Switzerland.

" 31. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Montenegro.

31. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia
32. Russia, Poland, Finland.

(a) Russia alone.

- (b) Russian Levant.
- (c) Finland, Wenden.

(d) Russian Locals and Semstvo stamps.

' 33. Roumania.

" 34. Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, South Bulgaria.

" 35. Turkey.

36. Greece, Crete.

Entires.

Class 37. Any country in Divisions E to G.

H. General Collections of Europe.

Stamps.

Class 38. (a) Unused.

(b) Used. (c) Mixed.

Entires.

Class 39. Unused, used or mixed.

I. Non-European Countries.

Stamps.

One or more of the following:

- Class 40. United States of America and Confederate States.
 - 41. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, San Domingo, Buenos Aires, Colombia, Mexico.
 - " 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay.
 - "43. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.
 - " 44. Hawaii.
 - " 45. Japan, Shanghai, China, Corea.
 - " 46. Persia, Egypt.
 - 47. Congo State, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Samoa.
 - " 48. Indian Native States, Suatheli.
 - " 49. Countries and groups of countries not in Classes 40-48.

Entires.

- Class 50. United States of America.
 - " 51. Collections of one or more of the countries in Classes 41-49.

K. Stamps on Letters.

- Class 52. General collections.
 - " 53. (a) German Empire and Colonies.
 - (b) German States.
 - " 54. One or more countries other than Germany and German States.

L. Rarities.

- (Stamps and entires. N. B.—Pairs, blocks and sheets are taken each as one piece.)
 - Class 55. Confined to collectors.
 - (a) Great rarities of the value of at least 500 marks each, without limit as to number.
 - (b) Collections up to 50 pieces.
 - (c) Collections of more than 50 pieces.
 - " 56. Confined to dealers.

M. Various.

- Class 57. (a) Cut square envelopes
 - (aa) General collections.
 - (bb) Special collections.
 - (b) Postmarks.
 - (c) Curiosities and other specialties.
 - (d) Essays, Proofs, etc.

(aa) General collections. (bb) Special collections.

(e) Reprints.

(aa) General collections. (bb) Special collections.

(f) Forgeries.

58. (a) Telegraph and Telephone 'Stamps.

(b) Fiscal Stamps. (c) Local Stamps.

(d) Private Postage Stamps.

DIVISION III. APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS.

Class 59. Literature.

(a) Library indexes.

(b) Philatelic works and journals.

N. B.-Exhibited by the publisher or the author.

60. Collecting books.

(a) With spaces.

(aa) For beginners.(bb) For advanced collectors.

(b) Blank, i. e., Permanent Albums.

61. Albums for entires.

(a) For covers and post cards.

(b) For post cards alone.

Technical aids. 62.

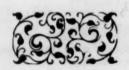
(a) Glasses, Tweezers, etc.

(b) Hinges.

Applications for space must reach Dr. Lux, 8, Hauffstrasse, Friedenau, Berlin, by July 15th, at latest, with short description of the Exhibits. Charges for space will be as under:

> Cases to hold 9 sheets, 9 x 10 or 12 x 13, . 78 6d " Albums.

Special terms for Literature, Accessories, etc., as per arrangement.





UNITED STATES.—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News says, that an entire sheet of the 2c St. Louis stamp, imperforate horizontally, was recently purchased at the post office at Cleveland (Ohio?) and that the plate number of the sheet is 2156.

0 0 0 0 0

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News notes a vertical pair of the 4c, chronicled by us in January, imperforate horizontally. This pair came from a sheet (control number 00048) which was sent to the post office at Rosario de Santa Fé.

0 0 0 0 0

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC—BOLIVAR.—Regarding the new stamps which we chronicled upon page 191 of our last number we have received the following communication from our correspondent at Cartagena: "These stamps were made here last year but they had not been put in use because the Departmental Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now. As you can see the stamps have no artistic value, but the issue was very limited (50,000 of each value).

"The following varieties are known:

5c.- 1 sheet imperf. and 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.

10c.-6 " " " " " "

200.-2 " " " 1 " "

20c.- 1 ' printed on both sides.

20c.-30 " in dark red.

20c.-10 " red-brown.

"A German dealer has bought 40,000 of each value and he is going to send them to Bremen."

0 0 0 0 0

CUNDINAMARCA.—We see by Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal that the 2c, 5oc and 1p chronicled by us last month have been found imperforate.

0 0 0 0 0

EGYPT.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us some covers each of which bears a diagonal half of the 2 piastres postage due stamp (our No. 118) used as 1 piastre.

* * * * *

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA. Long-TCHEOU.—We quote from Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Post: "We have received the following note which will put an end to the polemic upon the existence of the stamps of Longtcheou:

'SAIGON, April 1, 1904.

According to your request I have the honor to make known to you that all the stamps prepared with the surcharge Longtcheou have been burned.

Le Directuer Général,
Signed: LOURME'"

This being the case we can eliminate the stamps of this office from our catalogues, etc.

0 0 0 0 0

GOLD COAST.—Several of our contemporaries mention copies of the first ten shillings stamp printed in the color of the one penny of the same series, i.e. lilac and carmine, instead of in the normal lilac and vermilion, as if it was a new discovery.

Our Mr. Luff bought one of these stamps from Mr. Kohl some time ago but, regarding it merely as a shade, no special mention has been made of it. It may be an error, it certainly is a distinct printing.

0 0 0 0 0

GREECE.—We have recently been shown a stamp of the provisional issue of 1899 which does not appear in our catalogue. This is a copy of our No. 16b, the 2 lepta of the 1863-71 issue, printed from the cleaned plate. It is surcharged '40 LEPTA' and perforated. This appears to be a companion stamp to our No. 131, which by the way, should be stated to be surcharged on No. 16b and not No. 16a.

0 0 0 0 0

INDIA—JHIND.—The London Philatelist lists the three annas, King's head series, with double surcharge.

0 0 0 0 0

MEXICO —Mr. L. Lazarus has shown us two new varieties from this country. The first is an horizontal strip of three of the 1c green (our No. 279) imperforate vertically and the second is the 1 peso brown, watermarked Eagle and R. M. overprinted "OFICIAL". This should follow our No. 644.

0 0 0 0 0

PANAMA.—We have been shown a block of 50c brown, map stamps, of the issue of 1887.88 on thick paper, which is either a reprint or a fine counterfeit. We believe it to be the latter The paper, gum, color and perforation differ from those of the originals and there are also slight variations in the design and measurements. Collectors will do well to be on the lookout for counterfeits of this issue.

0 0 0 0 0

Persia.—The London Philatelist says: "Messrs Bright & Son have shown us an interesting error of the 1 chahi of the 1902 issue. In these stamps the value is shown twice, in Roman and Persian numerals. The right hand stamp of a pair before us has the value correctly given, but in the left-hand stamp the Roman numerals and inscription are '1 CHAHI 1,' whereas the Persian equivalent reads '2 CHAHIS 2.'"

PHILIPPINES.—Several of our contemporaries announce that the 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c and 10c of the 1902 series of the United States have been overprinted for use here.

So far we have been unable to verify the assertion and will await for more detailed information before formally chronicling them.





CHINA.—We have received from a correspondent in Tientsin a set of postage due stamps which he says was placed on sale April 1, 1904. They are the regular series (our type A17) surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" in an horizontal line with two Chinese characters below.

Postage Due stamps.

Perforated 14 to 15.

Black surcharge.

1/2c chocolate

1c ochre

2c scarlet

4c red brown

5c salmon

10c dull blue green

GREAT BRITAIN. — The Philatelic Record chronicles the five pence King's head with the surcharge "o. W. OFFICIAL."

Official stamp.

Watermarked Large Crown. Perforated 14

Black surcharge.

5p lilac and ultramarine

INDIA. — Ohinese Expeditionary Porce.—We have seen the 12 carmine, type A17, surcharged for use in China.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

sa carmine

INDIA.—Chamba.—We have received the two annas of the Queen's

head type overprinted for use in this State, both regular and "SERVICE".

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet

Official stamp.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

2a violet

INDIA. — Gwalior. — The London Philatelist notes the appearance of two more stamps of the King's head type surcharged for use in this State.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Star.

Perforated 14

Black surcharge.

2a violet

3a brown-orange

MAURITIUS.-We are in receipt of a new special delivery stamp from this country. It is of the design illustrated below excepting that the lower label has been left blank and a new value "18 CENTS" printed in afterwards in black. The "18" is tall and heavy while the word 'CENTS" is in smaller, Roman capitals and the word does not always occupy the same relative position to the "18". This leads us to believe that the word "CENTS" was printed separately while the "18" was printed at the same time as the balance of the surcharge, which is in three lines of sans serif capitals and "(FOREIGN) EXPRESS DELIVERY"

Our correspondent's letter was dated May 9th, last.

Special Delivery stamp.



Watermarked Crown and C. C. Perforated 14. Black surcharge. 18c green and black

PERSIA.-Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste notes the appearance of two new surcharges upon the stamps of 1902, our type A26.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 12 1/2.

Black surcharge.

3c on 5c rose 6c on 10c yellow-brown

PHILLIPINES .- We find that we omitted to chronicle the 15c of the new series.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked U.S.P.S

Perforated 12. Black surcharge 15c olive

RUSSIA,-Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us a new value upon vertically laid paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 141/2. Vertically laid paper. 3 1/2 R black and gray

SALVADOR. - Messrs. W. Sells chopp & Co. have called our attention to two varieties of Official stamps which do not appear in our catalogue-These are the 2c and 5 c of the 19co. issue, surcharged with anchor and shield in purple and "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in an oval in black. The latter surcharge on the 2c is inverted. These stamps should be inserted in our catalogue as Nos 623a and 624a.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

Purple and black surcharges.

2C rose 50c dull rose

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.-We quote from Ewen's Weekly Stamp News as follows: "In addition to the 4d. 6d and 1s values already chronicled (the is we have not personally seen) with the new perforation, the Colonial Stamp Market has shown us the following: - perf. 12 even. 9d lake. Issued April 7, 1904 or earlier, probably considerably earlier.

We have also succeeded in getting a sheet of the 6d perf. 12 with sheetnumber, and find this to be '6d oog817' in blue Previous printings of the 6d were on '2d' paper

" Later. - Since writing the above, we have received some most interesting news from our Adelaide corre-

spondent, who writes : "'I have received early information that all subsequent printings of the long stamps will have the word 'Postage' engraved on the plate. Previously, as you are aware, 'Postage' and the various values were inserted at a second printing The is value was issued yesterday, April You will notice the word 'Post. age' is of a different type

"The word 'Postage' at topmeasures 173/2x2mm instead of 18x-1 1/2 mm. The type is square instead of elongated and has the serifs, as before * * *

"The reasons for this new issue are-

in all probability, the following: (1) For the sake of economy the old plate with 'POSTAGE AND REVE-NUE' was made use of at first, these words having been erased. (2) The 'duty' plates of each value consisted of the word 'POSTAGE' and the value, these two inscriptions filling in the blank spaces at top and bottom. The space for 'POSTAGE' at top is, however, only half the height that the space at foot for the value is, and consequently the word 'POSTAGE' was frequently apt to get misplaced; off-center impressions are very com-(3) To remedy this, the original die has now had 'POSTAGE' substituted for 'POSTAGE AND REV-ENUE' and, from the die so altered, a new plate has been made, in which each stamp has 'POSTAGE' already engraved on it and only a blank space at foot, The 'duty' plates are probably unaltered, except for the removal of the 'POSTAGES' which are now superfluous."

Adelaide correspondent sends us another interesting novelty this week, ** 8d blue The value 'FIGHT PENCE' measures 16½x2½ mm, in-

stead of 19x2 1/2 mm."

Having received the 1s value spoken of above we would add that the color is much darker and the impression is quite blurred instead of being clear and distinct as in the first stamp of this value.

We list therefore:

Adhesive stamps

Watermarked Crown and S.A.

Perforated 111/2

*Sp blue (value 18½x2½ mm)

s brown ('postage' heavy)

Perforated 12.

3p olive ("postage" 19 mm)

4p red orange

as brown

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Johore.

The Monthly Journal says:

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show
as a new form of the roc on 4c. The

overprint is now in sans serif type and there is a continuous bar across the lower part of the stamp".

Adhesive stamp.
Watermark a Flower.

Perforated 14. Black surcharge.

10c on 4c yellow and red

SWEDEN.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle a printing of the 50c in a new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13. 50c olive gray

URUGUAY.—Mr. Albert Calman has shown us a new five centesimos stamp, which we hope to illustrate next month.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 111/2.

VICTORIA.—The Philatelic fournal of Great Britain chronicles the following values of the current series perforated 'O.S." in large letters for use on official correspondence.

Official stamps.

Watermarked V and Crown

Perforated O. S.

½p green

ip rose

2p purple

3p brown orange

4p bistre

6p emerald green

9p rose

is orange yellow

2s blue on rose

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces the King's head series as having been placed on sale June 1. In the ½, 1, 2½ and 6p, as well as the 5s stamp, the values are in white upon a tablet of solid color.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

½p lilac and bright green

1p " " scarlet

2p " " bistre 2½p " bright blue 3p " black

6p " brown
1s green and scarlet
2s 6p green and black

5s " " bright blue

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. - The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

chronicles the following values of the current set perforated "W. A." tor official use.

Official stamps.
Perforated "W. A."

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

3p red brown (1882-85) 5p bistre (1890-93)

Watermarked Crown and W. A.

2p yellow (1899)
2½p blue (1901)
Watermarked V and (

Watermarked V and Crown. Perforated 11, 12 1/2.

ip rose

4p orange-brown

8p pale yellow green 2s red on yellow

2s 6p dark-blue on rose 2s blue green

A Catalogue of U.S. Proofs.

We desire to announce that we have in preparation a "Tentative Check-List of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States," including all of the private proprietary stamps.

This work, as its title indicates, is designed primarily as a check-list, so that the collector of proofs may be able to form some idea of what exists as

well as to enable him to check off what he already possesses.

With this idea in view we have first divided the proofs into two classes, die proofs and plate proofs; each of these classes has, in turn, been divided into three subdivisions: on india paper, bond paper and cardboard, and these, again, into normal and trial colors. Thus, each proof has twelve columns devoted to it and in each case we have denoted what we know to exist; this has been done in the majority of cases by the use of an asterisk placed in the proper column opposite the stamp in question; where we have been able to ascertain the value with any degree of definiteness we have inserted it in place of the asterisk.

The price will be fifteen cents, post free, bound in paper covers, and prepaid orders will be received now for delivery when published, which will

probably be in two or three weeks time.

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 107th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, June 13, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott

and Perrin.

The President called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,212, was

read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9 P M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

Rand Philatelists.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held May 3rd, at the Masonic Hotel. There was present: Mr. M. Neuburger, in the chair, Messrs. S. Klagsbuin, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford R. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell and W. G. Byron, Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report and balance sheet were received. The former showed that although the Society had not been all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There were at present 42 members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due, while Messrs. Sonn, Byron and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory; the credit balance to date standing at £33 48 8d. It is proposed to hold a banquet at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 10th, 1904

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and on Mr. Klagsbuin

seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The following officials were then elected: Mr. M. Neuburger, Chairman, Mr. S. A Klagsbuin, Vice Chairman, Messrs. E. Harford, C R Schuler and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, Committee Mr W. P. Cohen was appointed

Superintendent of Exchange and Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. W. G. Byron as Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 4.967.

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the

meetings of the Society.

The members then discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming banquet, after which the meeting terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

April 21 - Display: "West Indies"-Mr. W. Pimm,

Mr. F. T. Collier was elected a member.

Dr. Barclay Smith, Messrs H. W. Baron, J. A. Margoschis and G. E.

Petty were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

Mr W. Pimm then gave a display of the stamps of West Indies with notes on them. The display included the collection of St. Lucia, which was awarded the silver medal at Manchester and also the medal itself. the other colonies were equally well represented and Mr. Pimm was heartily congratulated on being the possessor of such a comprehensive collection of these most interesting and valuable stamps. The early issues of all the colonies were especially numerous.

May 5 - Display: - "Straits Settlements" Messrs Stephenson and Grindall.

Mr E. U. Eddie was elected a life member.

Messrs H L. Hayman, J. G Hawley and Dr. J. N. Keynes were thanked for valuable and interesting donations to the Permanent Collection.

The Programme for 1904—5 was decided as follows:—

1904-October 6th-Annual General Business Meeting. 18th-(Tuesday) Display. Great Britain, New Zealand and Germany. Mr. W. B. Avery

27th—Display. Tasmania Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. ber 10th—Paper. Turkey. Mr. P. T. Deakin.

November 10th-Paper. 24th - ' Hong Kong. Mr. C. A Stephenson.

December ist - Auction.

1905 - January 5th - J. antern Display Mr. J. A. Margoschis

February 2nd - Paper. Railway Letter Stamps. Cap. M. W. K. Connolly

23-Display. Australian Colonies Mr R. Hollick.

March 2nd-Paper. Roumaina. Mr. H. Grindall.

Northern Nigeria and Seychelles. Messrs C. A. Stephenson and W. F. Wadams.

April 14th—Notes. Great Britain. Mr. W. Pimm. May 4th—Paper. Mr. T. W. Peck.